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ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SERIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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Choice Poetry.

THE PRESENT.

Look not forever forward,
With anxious heart and eye,
But look, with watchful earnestness,
On the means as they fly.
He, who, in the past,
Will leave the future to fate,
So, let the future rest in his power,
But make this his hour of power.
What if sad memory whispers
Of wasted days and hours?
And, for the fruits that should be thine,
Brings only withered flowers?
The moments spent in vain regret
Make void a nobler care;
The present is thy working time,
The past returns no more.
Let neither memory nor hope,
Whisper to thy soul's desire,
The present only has the power
To make the future sure.
So work, for truth, for goodness,
For the passing hour be done,
The past, the future, leave to God,
The present is thine own.

HOME.

Oh! all the spots that heaven has blest,
The dearest place is home!
"There the fond heart loves to rest,
And never leaves to roam;
While love places round the smiling hearth,
The heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.
Of all the joys that man can feel,
The purest love is there;
While o'er his heart affection's veil,
Like balmy summer air,
His wife's sweet smile, his children's smile,
Enlighten the world, are free from guile.
Of all the gifts bestowed on cheer,
Man's pilgrim path below,
The richest treasure rests here,
Where they are blest who know;
While love places round the smiling hearth,
The heaven's own bliss enjoyed on earth.

Illustrations.

SUNDERED TIES.

As the branches of ivy that twine around
The same oak cluster and mingle their tendrils
In their upward course, so around the heart-strings
Of those who love and are loved again,
Weave silken, tender fibres,
That combine the elasticity of the sapling
With the strength of the full grown "monarch
Of the wood," and bind together the hearts
They encircle around with tender, yet
Indissoluble ties.

In the common walks of life these ties
are formed; in the ordinary, daily intercourse
of friends, they are strengthened; they are
cultivated and developed by an amiable action,
a kind word, and a sunny smile. At first, they are weak, faint, imperceptible; but as the flowers of
spring more fully develop in every balmy breeze,
and every smile of the sun, so these ties,
being fostered and cherished, increase till
they become the fondest delight and the
dearest solace of the heart, amid the
cares and perplexities of a busy life.
But a destroyer comes. Perilous grim
disease appears in hideous form, and prostrates
the form of the loving one. And as we bend
over the couch, and minister to the wants
of the dear one who is laid low—when hope
has almost ceased to animate our hearts,
and a fearful picture, that we dare not gaze upon,
is forced to our view, ah! to what a fearful tension,
then, these ties are drawn!

The death angel is near. His white wings
are spread over the cherished one; and with
some faint touch, perhaps a pressure of the
hand, a parting kiss, or a tender, comforting
smile, to show that love is strong, even in
death, the loved is taken from us—the last
link is broken. Then these ties are sundered.
Rudely they are torn apart—and a bleeding,
well-nigh broken spirit only remains. Who, that
has learned this by sad experience, that has
felt his heart wrung with the anguish of such
an hour, would have otherwise believed that
the human soul could suffer so much, and yet
not be wrecked forever.

There are few, very few, who know not
by experience, the strength of such ties. Who
has not sometimes seen one dear to his heart,
by the ties of nature or affection, stretched
cold and low in the transient embrace? Who
cannot recall the time when he saw the cheek,
whose flush of health and animation was once
cheering to his heart, marble and icy; and
worn and worn with grief, was almost ready
to exclaim, "I will go and die with thee?"

This indeed is a dark picture, yet it is
not overclouded. But there is a line of
sunlight that comes upon it, and its cheering
beams fall on the dark and gloomy picture
of the troubled water. Had we no cause to
believe that these ties are broken only to be
renewed, what a dark fearful thought it
would be?

But this is not so. We have the full,
the glorious assurance, that the bitterness
of parting shall be assuaged—that the full
fountain of joy shall be re-united in a tender
and happier sphere. What a consolation for
the mourner! What a hope for the departing!

Farmers, please hand-pick your fruit
of all kinds. There is a great loss to the
purchaser when fruit is shaken from the
trees and bruised; it will neither keep well,
nor cook well; and is quite unfit for the
table. In passing through the market we
would always avoid bruised fruit, if that
which is sound and perfect can be found.

Character for the Young.

Character is everything to the young, as it
is the surest means of success in life. It is
better than the most ample fortune; it is
better than the patronage of rich and powerful
friends. A young person of established
character, of virtuous principles, of good
conduct, though he be poor, and left to his
own unaided efforts, will rarely fail to make
a way for himself in the world. He may
be assailed by misfortune; he may lose his
health or fall into adverse circumstances;
and he so embarrassed and oppressed in his
course; but as a general rule, it cannot be
questioned that a fair character, a character
for intelligence, virtue, and worth, is the
surest pledge of success in life. For many
years I have been accustomed to watch
with great interest, the fortunes of the
young in their progress in life; and long
since have I come to the settled conclusion,
that in so far as success is concerned, whether
in the learned professions, or in the ordinary
business of men, character, virtue,
intelligence, a well regulated mind and
heart, is of higher value than heirship to
the richest estate; than all outward advantages
whatever. Such an estate, such advantages,
are apt to inflate with pride, to lead to
impulsiveness, to blindness and vice; and
where this is the case, it takes but a
short time to squander a fortune and bar
every door to respectability and happiness.
But character, I repeat, never fails. It
makes friends and subdues enemies, creates
funds, opens the gates of opportunity, draws
around him a sure and easy way, to wealth,
to honor, and to happiness.

What I Have Seen and Heard.

A friend of mine has a little boy whom I
have heard wish he could do something to
make people happy. He has read of some
great acts of benevolence, and he wishes
he could imitate them. If he only had
money, he would give a great deal to poor
people; he would give food, and clothes,
and books to all the poor children. I be-
lieve the little fellow really takes comfort in
thinking of the good he would do if he had
money enough.

I have seen this boy rush into his mother's
parlor, without clearing his boots from the
mat before he entered; and then his cap into
a chair, and begin some story to his
mother, without noticing at every step he
left a quantity of mud or sand upon the carpet.
I have heard his mother say,
"Thomas is that the place for your cap?
I shall have to forbid your coming into the
parlor unless you remember why a mat and
a scraper are placed at the door." Then I
have seen her get a dust-pan and brush, and
carefully remove the traces of his feet, while
he went to put away the cap. Twice in a
single day I have seen this done.

Thomas does not wish to give his mother
trouble; he loves her, and often notices
that her cheek is pale, and she looks weary.
He thinks that if he lives to be a man, his
dear mother shall not work so hard and get
so tired as she does now. But a little more
thought would enable Thomas to save his
mother much fatigue, and give her pleasure
even now. Let her see him keep his things
in order; his cap and tip-top always
in the proper places; his books where they
belong, and not on or under the sofa. Let
him see that a broom and duster never follow
him through a room. Let him always
go quickly and cheerfully.

Finally, and above all, let her see him
growing up in the fear of the Lord, and a
strict observer of the truth, and he will do
much good by his influence and example;
he will confer happiness more true and lasting,
wherever he is, than without these
habits, any amount of money would enable
him to confer.

He that is faithful in little things is the
one who would be faithful in much.—*Ill. Spring.*

The jug is a most singular utensil.
A pail, a tumbler or decanter can be rinsed,
and you may satisfy yourself by optical
proof that it is clean; but the jug has a
little hole in the top, and the interior is all
darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand
moves over the surface. You can clean it
only by putting it in water, shaking it up and
pouring it out. If the water comes out
clean, you judge you have succeeded in
cleaning the jug, and *vice versa*. Hence the
jug is like the human heart. No mortal
eye can look into its recesses, and you can
judge only of its purity by what comes out of it.

Every young man should remember
that the world will always honor industry.
The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies
of body and mind are rusting for want of
occupation, may look with scorn on the laborer
engaged at his toil. But his scorn is
punished; his contempt is honored.

Satanism, when carried to extremes,
is a miserable short-sighted prejudice.
It makes you hate your neighbor because
he eats his oysters roasted when you prefer
them in the shell.

People who have the rashness to intrude
into stations without proper authority
and the requisite preparation for the service
of the public, not only involve others in
loss, but subject themselves to ridicule.

Of all felicities how charming is that
of a firm and gentle friendship! It sweetens
our cares and softens our sorrows, and
assists us in extremities; it is a sovereign
antidote against calamities.

Alas! Right—Be not too ready to pronounce
that you think a bad youth will necessarily
become a bad man. Young sturdy
oak may have grown from an acorn that
had been rejected by a hog!

BLITZ AND THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

The recent successful experiment with
the fire annihilator has reminded us of some
circumstances connected with the first ex-
hibition of them in New York, and which
caused a feud between P. T. Barnum and
Signor Blitz, so well known for his ventri-
loquial powers, his skill in training birds,
and his extraordinary feats in Natural Magic.
Barnum had invited the Signor to be
present (in New York) at an experimental
exhibition, in which he was interested, of
the machines that put out a great fire with
a great smoke. The great deceiver was at
hand—a little man, dressed in black, with
iron gray hair, and a restless, observant
eye—and he mingled in the crowd un-
recognized.

The temporary structure in which the
fire was to be kindled, and then annihilated,
was about fifteen feet square, and one story
and a half high. There was an upper floor,
but no stairs, as none were needed. The
carpeting who had nailed it down had
merely left a hole by which he descended
after performing his job.

A large concourse of people assembled to
witness the experiment, which was to come
off a little after dark. The spectators ex-
amined at their leisure the building and the
apparatus looking over the railing. Barnum's
gas, ready to be let forth to arrest the pro-
gress of that "devouring element," which
to use the stereotyped language of the in-
surance companies, "often sweeps away in
a few hours the hard earnings of many
years."

Professor Colt-in at last mounted a stand,
and explained to the assembly the principles
of the Annihilator, and set forth the im-
mense benefits that would accrue from it
to all combustible communities.

Barnum was around, and although he
had been searching for his friend Blitz, that
wily professor of devilry, dodged the great
showman and remained invisible.

At length everything was ready. A
heap of highly combustible material had been
prepared on the middle of the floor, and an
assistant was proceeding to set fire to it,
when all in the vicinity were startled by a
cry from the upper room of the building—
"Don't! Don't! Let me out! Don't
burn me up!"

"Stop!" shouted a police officer, "there's
a man in the loft!"

The master of ceremonies stepped into
the building, and ordered the intruder to
jump down.

"I can't (hic) get down," said the voice.
"Some drunken fool has got up there
with his bottle," said Barnum, in a tone of
exasperation. "O, for a Maine liquor law
in these diggings! Somebody must go up
and haul the fellow down."

A stick of timber was procured and
placed in a slanting position, and a policeman
managed to crawl up into the attic.

"Hallo, here! Come out of this!" said
the officer, poking about with his stick.—
But to his surprise, he found no one there.
After satisfying himself that the place was
vacant, the officer came down, muttering
curses upon the whole affair.

Again did the torch-bearer approach to
light the pile, and again the voice sounded
from the upper room.

"Let me out! I say! Con-*demn* (hic)
your picture, will you burn a fellow alive? Let
me out! Let me out! Let me out!"

"Stop!" shouted Barnum to the torch-
bearer, "this won't do. Mr. Colton, will
you send a man up into that building who
has his senses about him? Send him quick-
ly, too."

Another person now ascended to the loft,
which he examined by the light of a lantern
that was passed up to him, and he
likewise reported the place empty.

A short pause now took place, during
which the spectators began to manifest
great impatience, and their cries began to
fill the air.

"Hauling!"

"A Barnum hauling!"

"The thingum-bob won't work!"

"Woolly horse!"

"Voice high!"

"Mer-maid!"

These were some of the unpleasant words
that assailed Barnum's ear in the great
tabernacle that was rising like the roof of
waves around him.

"Have a little patience, gentlemen, and
we'll proceed," said he.

"Well, yer kin proceed, but yer can't
succeed," growled a member of old Forty-
Two's company.

The torch was now applied to the tar and
rosin, and, as the flames began to curl up,
a number of voices sounded distressfully
from all parts of the building. It was ap-
parently full of men. Pigs also began
to squeal as if their bristles were scorched,
but Barnum now took the hint. He recog-
nized some of the very sounds that the
great ventriloquist had produced in his of-
fice that afternoon, and he exclaimed, in
high indignation—

"That cursed Blitz has made all this
trouble! I'll give his iron gray locks an
extra kick, if I ever catch him."

The Signor's ventriloquism in reality
did more mischief than he had intended,
for it was probably owing to the confusion
he created that the experiment proved a
failure.

Barnum has not forgiven Blitz to this
day, although the wagging Signor is con-
fident that if he can get the great showman
into one of his Armory Hall entertainments,
he can conquer all the anger from his breast,
and restore their former friendly relations.
—*Boston Lib. Museum.*

"I think our church will last a good
many years yet," said a wagging deacon to
his minister. "I see the sleepers are very
sound."

Eating Peas with a Penknife.

It is not often that men of the world are
outwitted by those who are conversant
chiefly with books; but the author of
"Life in the Woods," relates a case of that
sort, where a Professor of Mathematics got
ahead of an old hunter and a student, with
as much ease as he would have solved a
problem in Euclid:

A Professor of Mathematics being sent
to the Adirondack Mountains for scientific
purposes, took with him, as a companion,
a younger brother, who had just graduated,
and an old hunter, as guide and cook. Pas-
sing a clearing where were some peas, they
purchased a small quantity to give relish
for dinner. They camped on the borders
of a lonely lake, and while the Professor
and graduate prepared the dinner, the
Professor noticed a chuckling between the
student and the backwoodsman, and sus-
pecting some trick, scolded quietly towards
the fire, as if to get a new point of obser-
vation, but in fact to watch their proceedings.

Supposing the Professor deep in equa-
tions and angles, they relaxed their caution,
and he observed that each was making a
wooden spoon with his penknife. Here
was a conspiracy to deprive him of his share
of the peas, as he had only a penknife to eat
them with. Saying nothing, he walked to
the lake shore, and picking up a muscle
shell larger than an ordinary spoon, he fit-
ted a split stick to it for a handle, and put
both into his pocket. Then sauntering
back, he kept around until dinner was
cooked. His presence restricted the opera-
tions, and they were able to make but shal-
low spoons. The peas were poured into the
dish, and lo! it was all soup!

Imagine them seated around their food,
each stabbing with his penknife at the
peas, which dodge under the surface like
frogs when pelted by mischievous boys.—
After this ridiculous process had been car-
ried on awhile, the hunter and student flour-
ished their wooden spoons, and with a hur-
rah made a dive at the peas. The Profes-
sor said not a word, but coolly drew forth
his muscle shell and stick, and fitting them
together, began to baffle up the soup.

The hunter and graduate were surprised,
and gazed with blank countenances at the quiet
Professor, who, without saying a word, or
changing a feature, diligently pried his shell,
and in a short time every pea had vanished.
The whole operation was carried on with
the sobriety with which he would have re-
duced an equation, while the hunter and
student looked on helplessly at each other,
without uttering a word of exasperation.

The joke was so good, that the conspirators
were compelled to laugh; and the old hun-
ter, as he licked his empty spoon, confessed
that for once he had been outwitted.

A Word to Mothers.

The most common cause of a high shoul-
der is to be found in the abominable practice
of undressing girls' necks as low as the hang-
ing of their clothes will permit. Instead
of the shoulder straps of their dress being,
as they should be, fairly above the root of
the acromial process, (that is, on the cen-
tre of the shoulder,) they often—indeed
most commonly—either only skirt the ex-
treme end of these processes, and rest on
the rounded upper part of the deltoid mus-
cles, resting nearly at the extreme edge of
the shoulder, or are actually far down on
the arms; in consequence of which the
dress having little or no suspension on the
shoulders, is constantly dropping down, and
the girl to save her clothes dropping down,
at least to keep them in place, is contin-
ually hitching up the shoulder, from which
the shoulder strap must easily slip, and thus
the elevating muscles, becoming stronger
on that side, pull the shoulder permanently
up, and produce a very ugly appearance.—
But the mischief does not stop here. For
though there really be no disease of the
spine, yet this constant hitching up of the
shoulder causes the head and neck to be
thrown to the other side, while the chest is
thrown out to the same side; and thus a lat-
eral curvature of the spine is produced, and
a girl's figure is spoiled, for the simple pur-
pose of uncovering her neck and shoulders
as far as possible, which, as well for decency,
as for the preservation of the child's
health, ought to be covered. Many parents
have been thus the real cause of their daugh-
ter's distortion. If not of more serious con-
sequence, and therefore in growing girls who
have the least disposition to slip their shoul-
ders out of their dress, most especial care
should be taken to prevent the possibility
of keeping up this habit by having the dress
made so high that it cannot slip down, and
then, the sensation of its slipping being
lost, the child no longer continues to hitch
up her shoulder, and by a little attention
and proper carrying, the mischief, if not of
long standing, may be got rid of.

The greatest hospitality is generally
to be found among some persons of small
income, who are content to live according
to their means, and never give any great
dinners—for nothing can be further from
true hospitality than the spirit in which en-
tertainments are generally given.

The New York Dutchman says:—
"To better the condition of the world there
should be more charity and less alms giving
—more kindness and less broken virtuous.
A good natural world is worth more to some
men than all the riches of California. Peo-
ple who send folk away with a chilling and
a clamorous door, will please notice."

Scarcely did not into his friends to
enter early upon public employments; but
first to take pains for the attainment of the
knowledge necessary for their success in
them.

When the million applied you, se-
riously ask yourself what harm you have
done; when they ensure you, what good?

A Noble Youth.

The following anecdote was related to a
gentleman, during a night he spent in a
farmhouse in Virginia, some few years
since:

In December, 17—, towards the close
of a dreary day, a woman with an infant
child was discovered half buried in the snow,
by a little Virginian, seven years old. The
lad was returning from school, and hearing
the moans of some one in distress, threw
down his satchel of books, and repaired to
the spot whence the sound proceeded, with
a firmness becoming one of riper years.—
Raking the snow from the benumbed body
of the mother, and using means to awaken
her to a sense of her deplorable condition,
the noble youth succeeded in getting her
upon her feet; the infant nestled upon its
mother's breast, turned its eyes upon their
youthful preserver and smiled, as it seemed,
in gratitude for its preservation. With a
countenance filled with hope, the gallant
youth cheered the sufferer on, himself bear-
ing with his tiny arms the infant child,
while the mother leaned for support on the
shoulder of her little conductor. "My
home is hard by," would he exclaim, as oft
as her spirits failed; and thus for three
miles, did he cheer onward to a happy
haven, the mother and child, both of whom
otherwise must have perished, had it not
been for the humane feeling and persev-
erance of this noble youth.

A warm fire and kind attention, soon re-
lieved the sufferer, who it appeared, was in
search of her husband, an emigrant from
New Hampshire, a recent purchaser of a
farm in the neighborhood of — near this
place. Diligent inquiry for several days
found him, and in five months after, the
identical house in which we are now sitting
was erected, and received the happy family.
The child grew up to manhood—entered
the army—lost a limb at New Orleans, but
returned to end his days, a solace to the
declining years of his aged parents.

"Where are they now?" asked the nar-
rator.

"Here," exclaimed the son. "I am the
rescued one—there is my mother, and here,
imprinted on my naked arm, is the name
of the noble youth, our preserver!"

I looked, and read, "WISLID SCOTT."

Spider's Thread.

Austrian papers state that a merchant
of Vienna has lately presented to the Indus-
trial Union of that Capital, the details of a
series of experiments made by him to man-
ufacture spider's thread into woven tissues.
The thread is wound on a reel, and two
dozen spiders produce in sixty minutes a
beautiful and delicate thread, two thousand
feet in length. The stuffs manufactured
from it are spoken of as being far superior
in beauty and delicacy of fabric to those
of silk.

It was a judicious resolution of a
father, as well as a most pleasing compli-
ment to his wife, when, on being asked
what he intended to do with his girls, he
replied: "I intend to apprentice them all
to their excellent mother, that they may
learn the art of improving time, and be
fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers,
and heads of families, and useful members
of society."

We were greatly amused the other
day at the sight of a small, but very stur-
dy urchin, who came tearing round the cor-
ner with his rag fluttering in the wind, his
face smeared with molasses, and a shingle
flourished in hand, while he was shouting
to another boy, about the size of a pepper-
box, who stood something near a quarter
of a mile down the street.

"O, Bill, Bill! Get as many boys as ex-
er you can, and as many shingles as ex-
er you can, and come up the street, round the
corner, as quick as ex-er you can! For
there's a great, big, long-headed of lasses
busted on the pavement all to smash!"

Somebody lets off the following on
the marriage of Mr. John Rush to Miss
Sarah Carter—

"When Cupid did me in his hand,
On Hyacinth leaves he laid his couch,
At first she went in with a Can't,
But now she goes in with a Rush!"

A man, out west, who has become
tired of single blessedness, thus wrote to
his dear girl—

"Dear Jim:—Cum sit off if you're cum-
ing at all, as Sils Holmes is insistin that I
shall have him, and he loves and kisses me
so continually that I can't hold out much
longer. I must have a feller before next
winter, and I can't stand it any longer.
Your flame
JIM A. A. N."

It is necessary to be true to the wind, that
a late philosopher says if you should build
schools without playgrounds, nobody would
get beyond short division in a lifetime.

Mr. Careful having been told by his
physician that he must take gentle exercise,
replied, that he had for some time back
practised eating his toe nails twice a week.

An Irishman who was challenged to
fight a duel, on a condition, said, "Faith,
and I shouldn't like to have his mother an
orphan."

The Rev. Samuel L. Southard, of
Newark, N. J., has been elected rector of
Trinity Church, San Francisco, in the place
of the Rev. Havel S. Mines, who has been
compelled to resign in consequence of too
traced ill health. It is not known whether
the returned gentleman will accept the
call. The salary offered is \$4000 per an-
num, with an ample outfit.

When the million applied you, se-
riously ask yourself what harm you have
done; when they ensure you, what good?

Minnesota Salt Region.

Probably there is not a richer salt region
on the face of the earth than the one in
Minnesota. The territory is generally sup-
posed to be valuable for its agricultural re-
sources alone; nothing, however, can be
more erroneous. True, its natural agricul-
tural wealth is probably second to none in
the Mississippi valley, but its mineral
wealth is not less extensive and valuable.

Among the latter its salt stands pre-em-
inent. The region lies between forty-seven
and forty-nine degrees north latitude,
and ninety-seven and ninety-nine degrees
longitude. Its exact locality was ascertain-
ed and defined by an expedition sent out
from Fort Snelling, by Major Long, in
1822-3. The same Major Long, who af-
terwards was commander of the expedition
across the Rocky Mountains, to explore the
Columbia river and Oregon Territory,
known as "Long's expedition." A descrip-
tion of that salt region, together with its lo-
cality, will be found in the Topographical
Department at Washington.

Our first information of that salt region
was from a soldier in the expedition. He
says that they had been travelling for sev-
eral days over a vast rolling plain, with no
trees or water; the troops and horses almost
famishing with thirst, when they came sud-
denly upon the shore of a beautiful lake
about half a mile in diameter, sunk down
deep in the plain. It resembled a vast sink
hole. From the height above the waters a
vast snow bank seemed to line its shore, but
upon examination, it proved to be an in-
crustation of salt as pure and as white as snow.
The waters of the lake were like the strong-
est brine. So strong was it, that one bat-
ing in it, upon coming out, in a few min-
utes would be covered with the white crys-
tallization of salt.

If this salt region be as rich as it is sup-
posed to be, a railroad projected into it
would prove to be the best stock in the
country. There are mines of undeveloped
wealth more extensive, more durable and
more important than all the gold regions
beyond the Rocky mountains. We are
informed also that a very short distance
below the surface, the pure rock salt lies in
strata like coal or lime rock. We hope
the attention of the public and the govern-
ment will be turned to the subject. There
is a region lying in our immediate neighbor-
hood, almost unknown, containing more
intrinsic wealth than any State in the Union,
and which would yield an annual income
probably equalling the entire revenue of the
country.—*St. Louis Union.*

The Metropolitan Hotel.—This large es-
tablishment, after an expenditure of \$950,000
and three years of constant labor, is on the
point of completion, and is announced to
be opened on the 1st of September. It is,
with scarcely an exception, the most
gorgeously furnished hotel of its size, in
existence. Magnificent mirrors, costly up-
holstery and cabinet ware, choice marbles
and rich velvet carpetings, render its apart-
ments luxurious to a degree not easily de-
scribed. The building, which has a front-
age on Broadway and Prince street of 516
feet, or nearly one-tenth of a mile, is five
stories in height, and is beautifully decorated
throughout with rich fresco painting, of
every shade, of every color and variety of
style. Nearly one hundred parlors, with
bath rooms and chambers attached, are
richly overlaid with velvet carpetings of the
most costly kind, and overhung with drapery
of a design and shade corresponding with
the fresco painting of the walls, which is
in no two apartments the same. Besides
these, there are about 200 gentlemen's
rooms, finished in a style but little inferior,
with hot and cold baths and every other
convenience. All the principal rooms are
provided with rose-wood furniture, and var-
iously colored heavy silk breccatelle. The
entire building will accommodate from 600
to 700 guests. Mirrors, both mantle and
pier glasses, are placed in the main parlors,
the aggregate expense of which is not far
from \$18,000. The largest are 94 by 82
feet, and are wider than any previously im-
ported. One of these is placed in the
grand parlor, which is the most gorgeously
furnished in the building. The bedstead,
alone, cost \$1,000; and the bed-cupboard,
which is of ebony-wooded satin, embroidered
with needle-work, cost \$500. The drapery
in the parlor, with its suite of rooms, cost
\$2,500. The cabinet furniture is covered
with gold and orange breccatelle. In de-
corating the parlors and dining halls, from
\$10,000 to \$12,000 has been expended.—
N. Y. Jour. Com.

Killed by a Leech.—We understand that
a man by the name of Garnett, residing in
Greene county, having attended a special
election recently held in that county, started
for home, which was some distance off,
about dark. On coming to a branch, being
very thirsty, he dismounted and drank.
He did not go far before he commenced
feeling a tickling sensation in his stomach,
and on his arrival at home was quite unwell.
Getting worse, a physician was called in,
to whom he stated that he was confident he
had swallowed something while drinking
from the branch which produced his sickness.
After trying several remedies, a powerful
emetic was administered, when a live leech
was thrown up, which the unfortunate man
had evidently swallowed at the branch
above mentioned, it having remained alive in
his stomach for several days. Although re-
lieved from the leech, he died in a day or
two

Anti-Protection in Practice.

The Sheriff of Clarion county has recently published the periodical announcement of his sales—among which are NINE more Furnaces and Furnace properties. This makes about TWENTY-THREE establishments sold in that county by the Sheriff during the last year! To such an extent is the Tariff of 1846 destroying our home industry and our home prosperity, and making this country dependent for our supplies of iron manufacture upon the manufacturers of England. We need scarcely enlarge upon the closing of these establishments to show the injury thereby inflicted upon all portions of the community.

Large numbers of workmen have been of course thrown out of employment in a business with which they were acquainted and by which they were making a comfortable support for themselves and families. These men will be compelled either to live without working, or go into other occupations with which they are less acquainted and at which they can make less money. Should they do the former, the community loses by having lost so many active producers. Should they do the latter, the division of labor will be to that extent deranged, they becoming producers of certain articles of which they were formerly consumers, thus increasing the production, diminishing the demand and consumption, reducing the value of the article produced, and in this manner injuring the productive industry of the country.

Again: The destruction of manufactures will of course be the destruction of the demand they gave for the various articles of food, clothing, &c., which were raised by their neighbors, and which found a ready and profitable market at their own doors.—To this extent is the whole farming interest of Clarion county injured. What how ever affects Clarion county immediately affects all other counties remotely. Any serious injury to business in one quarter of the State is felt in all other sections of the State, Lancaster county being interested in the prosperity of Clarion county, for without general prosperity, we cannot expect to reach the height of our prosperity.

What has befallen Clarion county may under similar circumstances befall others, and the operation of the same causes will in time materially injure, as they have already crippled, the iron manufacture in wealthier portions of the State. Ultimately, should these causes continue, the manufacture of iron in this country will in great part cease; we will become raisers of wheat, with an unprofitable market for its sale, and purchasers from foreign lands of almost every manufactured article. This, should it ever be reached, will be the Paradise of Free Trade, for it will render us a bankrupt people, controlled in all our business by the moneyed aristocracy of Europe.

The avowed object of the Locofoco party is to effect this result, on the pretended ground that it is the true policy of the country. We will admit it to be our true policy, when it is proved that we, a Republic with numerous watchful and jealous enemies, can safely place our monetary interests in charge of our bitterest haters—the aristocracy of England. Should we not rather enter into no such entangling alliances—but stand upon our own ground, develop our own resources, strengthen our own people, and occupy a position of—not dependence upon—but self and entire independence of the tyrants of Europe? That will be a fatal day, should it ever come, when the money power of this country will be deposited in English hands, and we through that power made but the echo of the policy of English statesmen. Would you avoid this fate? Vote against Franklin Pierce, for whose election to the Presidency the *Lomb-Times*—the great organ of the moneyed power of England—has expressed anxious solicitude, and vote for Winfield Scott who is hostile to Free Trade and in favor of the Protective Policy—a policy sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and now enforced upon the country by the strongest reasons of policy and patriotism.—*Ind. Whip.*

The Wages of Labor.

"The Democracy," as a body, go against a tariff that will protect American industry, and for free trade. Opposition to a protective tariff is one of the planks in the Pierce platform, and no one is regarded as full in the faith, who does not oppose such a tariff, as well as all appropriations for internal improvement. They hold it much better to have the manufactured articles we consume in this country made in England, and on the continent of Europe, by the low priced labor of a half starved people, than to give employment to our own laborers, at the high rates which rule here. Legislation for the reduction of the wages of American laborers, gains supporters among confiding partisans as Democratic measures.—No matter whether our people are employed or more than half-idle for their labor, so that the Democratic doctrine of free trade is sustained, and the Whig doctrine of giving employment to our own laborers in preference to those of any other country, is opposed and put down.

We pay in the United States more than 30 per cent. higher wages for all kinds of labor than they pay in England—three times higher than they pay in France and Belgium—four times higher than is paid in Austria and the interior districts of Germany, and about five times as high as is paid in India, Spain, and Italy.—"Yet," (says the *Buffalo Express*), "the Locofocos want our mechanics and laborers to work against those of the Old World through that rascally contrivance of theirs and the British, called Free Trade. Pierce and King, as the advocates of Free Trade, wish to substitute the cheap labor of Europe for our well paid American labor—they are plotted to a system the object and design of which is, to give up our whole country as a market for the British, French, Belgian, German and Russian manufacturers, and to confine the people of the United States to the growing of wheat and corn.—Is there an American mechanic that will submit to this?"

There may be some. Who are they?—All those who think they are paid too much for their work, and wish to reduce their wages, will vote for Pierce and King, while those in favor of steady work and good pay will vote for Scott and Graham. They who would put a stop to Railroads and all work of internal improvements, who would cut off that source of employment from the poor laborer, will vote for Pierce and King, while those who would have such works prosecuted, and desire the employment and the wages they afford, will vote for Scott and Graham.

Belgian American Company.—An Extension Project.

It appears that a company with a large capital has been formed in Belgium for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Savannah through the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, thus uniting the Atlantic with the Mississippi river. The route was surveyed by a Belgian engineer, some months ago, a large quantity of land purchased, and steps taken to effect other purchases along the whole line of the proposed road. A Belgian journal, in noticing this project, adds:

The company also intending to favor emigration, proposes, besides, to transport at its own cost, and to settle on small farms, a part of the colonists who would wish to occupy these lands, giving to them the privilege of reimbursing the company for the expenses of the voyage and the price of the farms by devoting some days in every week towards the work of the railroad.—That advantage being ineluctable, and the climate of Georgia agreeing in all respects with European, a great many families, who now barely subsist in Europe, and who have had misery in perspective, will go, it is hoped, under the auspices of the company, to seek in that part of America a better and happier state.

As to the advantages which Belgium must realize from the establishment of this new company, they appear very great. The country which will be its headquarters, must necessarily become the centre of all its operations. It is then without doubt that a line of steamers will establish a direct and regular communication between Antwerp and Savannah, and will offer new markets to the different products of Belgian industry. That communication so direct and so easy will cause to be sent to Antwerp the greater part of the merchandise which Central Europe exports towards the southern portion of the United States, Mexico and the States bordering on the Pacific ocean. It will thus make Antwerp one of the finest ports in the world.

A shock of an earthquake appears to have been felt in various places during the past month, especially in various cantons of Switzerland, and in the Jamaica Islands. Attention has been called to the matter in the *London Times* thus:

"It is worthy of observation that in the month of July there will be two full moons, on the 1st and 31st—a circumstance that has not occurred since the year 1776, when there was a full moon on the 1st and 30th, and on the latter day an extraordinary eclipse of the moon, visible in most parts of the inhabited world. The almanac of this year gives us an eclipse on the 1st day of July, but invisible at Greenwich. By reference to the Annual Register of 1776 it will be seen that there were several earthquakes in England and Europe, and some extraordinary falls of rain, and I believe there are people living who have not forgotten how their progenitors used to relate the remarkable occurrences of that year. Time will soon discover whether we shall be similarly visited in the year 1852."

The advice from Australia as far as surprising as ever. There was, moreover, no abatement in the emigration fever in England or Australia. There were loading for the gold mines at Liverpool alone, on the 5th inst., forty-one first class ships of large tonnage. The Earl of Derby, Rip Van Winkle, Thorsens, and the City of Lincoln, were not included in this list, as they were in the river, outward bound, with full complements of passengers. During the month of July, twenty-two vessels had sailed from that port for different places in Australia, which, with those already mentioned, increases the number to twenty-six. The official returns show that 21,225 emigrants including those from the government depot at Bikenhead, destined for Australia, left Liverpool in the month of July. The number in the corresponding month last year was 13,700.

Conspiracy Disclosed in Italy.—A letter from Rome gives some details of the recent arrests of members of the revolutionary committee, residing in Lombardy, Tuscany and the Roman States. It appears that the Austrian consul, at Geneva, hearing the death of a person, a Lombard by birth, went to place seals on his property, when it was found that the deceased was one of the paymasters of the conspiracy. The mode of carrying on the correspondence was also discovered—being by means of silk handkerchiefs, the colors of which disappeared by chemical washing, the writing being brought out by the same operation. In consequence of this discovery various arrests have taken place at Fomara, and other places in Rome.

Singular Occurrence.—Two interesting boys, one the son of Mr. West, of Oswego, Kendall county, and the other of Mr. Orville Cagwin, of Leokport, N. Y., were killed on Friday last, near the former place, in the following singular manner, as related in the *Chicago Journal*:—They went out to play among some young cattle, taking with them a rope, an end of which each tied around his body, in a slipping knot, in order to secure the cattle over it, and trip them down. While engaged in the sport, one of the cattle, in going over the rope, accidentally caught it over his horns; and, being frightened, ran off dragging the unfortunate boys after him, whipping against a fence and around its corners. When released they were both insensible. On removing the rope, the mark of one was said to be so compressed, that it was only about four inches in circumference, and the other about six. Both have since died.

Two Sabbathists.—At Westerly, R. I., is presented the very singular feature of two Sabbathists every week. Almost one-half of the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who keep Sunday with great sacredness, and on no account will do any work. The remainder observe Sunday as a holy day, and studiously avoid all labor. The result is that on Saturday a portion may be seen going to church, a part of the stores are closed, and some of the factories are short-handed or closed entirely. On Sunday the same thing is observed. A part are engaged in worship and acts of devotion, while their neighbors are busily at work, and the public worship is disturbed by the din of business and the noisy bustle of the crowd. Both parties appear strictly conscientious, and live peaceably together.

Damage by Flood in Minnesota.—St. Louis, Aug. 23.—It is estimated that the damage by the flood in the St. Louis settlement, Minnesota, will be about \$1,000,000.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, August 22.—A skiff was upset this afternoon in the river, midway between this city and East Albany. It contained 15 or 18 men, women and children, 8 or 10 of whom were picked up by boats, and the remainder drowned. The boat was overloaded, and the accident is attributed to the attempt of a person on board to pick his hat out of the water. Seven bodies have been recovered. Among the dead are Peter Eagle, cigar maker, William Spenerburg, aged 12 years, Augustus Kreuder, aged 19, Anthony Valentine, a laborer, and a young woman and man, whose names are unknown.

New York, August 21.—The steamer Pacific sailed to-day, with 100 passengers and \$650,000 in specie. Among the passengers is Capt. Buchanan, who proceeds to Hong Kong to relieve Commodore Aulick, on the East India station.

Singular Female Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—Two young girls at Henderson, Ky., on Monday last committed suicide by tying their hands together and walking out into the Ohio river, where they laid down and drowned themselves. They were sisters, aged 16 and 18. When they were found they were locked in each other's arms. The cause was family difficulties.

Political Excitement.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Considerable excitement prevails among a portion of our German population with regard to political matters. The German democrats are dissatisfied with certain nominations by the local conventions, and there was much fighting at a meeting held last night. Charles Remelin was forced from the stand and pelted with eggs. The fighting continued during most of the night.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—The steamer Franklin, No. 2, exploded her boilers yesterday on the river, about six miles below this city, on her way to Louisville. The explosion was tremendous; some twelve or fourteen persons were instantly killed, and about thirty very badly scalded, some of whom are not expected to survive. Six of the passengers are missing. It is supposed they were blown overboard and drowned. The larger proportion of the killed and wounded were emigrants.

Lightning Circumstances.—John B. Watson, a returned Californian, who on a recent visit to Edward Tatnell, in Brandywine village, Del., was taken sick, and after recovering he started for Illinois, having arrived at Springfield, his place of destination, on Monday last week. He learned that his mother-in-law had just been buried; on Tuesday his two daughters, interesting young ladies of 14 and 18, were taken sick and died suddenly, and on Wednesday he was attacked and died that night. The disease was the cholera.

A Woman, living on Washington street, below Exchange, Buffalo, on Tuesday, attacked her husband with an axe, because he found fault that his dinner was not ready, when he came home, and cut his head open in a frightful manner. She was arrested. It is thought he may recover.

Running the Thing into the Ground.—Dr. Milo, of Vevay, Ind., died the other day with the wife of Mr. Jacob C. Smith. The proceedings were characterized with the greatest calmness on the part of both of the nursing ones. The Doctor borrowed the buggy of Mr. Smith to go, as he said, to Rising Sun. Mr. S. kindly gave him the vehicle, and walked into Vevay for the purpose of residing at a court. On his return home, he found an affectionate letter from his wife, stating that she had always treated him better than she deserved; she begged him to take care of little Ruth, and be as happy as he could. She took one of the children with her. To steal a man's wife is bad enough, but to borrow the husband's buggy to carry her off in, is certainly adding insult to injury. Mr. Smith has since heard no tidings of his friend, the Doctor, his wife, or his buggy.

Quarrel Marriage Relationship.—We have been informed by an intelligent resident of Western Virginia that there resides near him a man about 30 years of age, whose matrimonial history is as follows:—When he was a child his father died. His mother soon married a very young man, and died. His step-father, but 15 years older than himself, married a young wife, and died, when our hero married his step-mother.—*Washington News.*

Loss of Life and Property by Steamboat Accidents.—From 1848 to 1851, both inclusive, embracing a period of only four years, 663 lives were lost, and \$2,078,046 worth of property destroyed by steamboat accidents on the rivers and lakes of the United States. The present year, but little more than half gone, adds a frightful increase to the number of victims. By the disasters to the Atlantic, Henry Clay, and St. James, alone, at least 400 more persons have perished, so that within less than five years nearly 1,000 human beings have met sudden and awful deaths, by fire or water, in consequence of steamboat accidents on our rivers and lakes.

A young woman committed suicide, not long since, in London city, because a fortune-teller had told her that her "young man would prove unfaithful." The price she paid for this prediction was four pence. She went immediately home and took poison.

Deadly Accident.—The wife of Jesse K. Smith, of March Chunk, Pa., was burnt to death on Tuesday night in the cabin of a boat, near Freeburgsburg, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Two of her children were also burnt, and were not expected to live.

During the late interview of the Chair of Russia and the King of Prussia, the two potentates combined their power and military forces, in case there should happen circumstances which would obligate them to get together. It appears that these two sovereigns can dispose of 500,000 men at a moment's notice.

Dogs have become so numerous in Constantine, that they lately starved three thousand of them to death. The poor animals were landed on an island, with three days' provisions, and on the fourth day the humans ascended the minarets and exhorted them to patience and resignation.

Church Robberies.—On the night of the 19th instant, the Catholic Cathedral at Cleveland, Ohio, was entered and robbed of \$100 worth of silver, and two nights previous another Catholic Church in that city was robbed of \$20 worth of articles.

Land by the Inch.—A sale of four inches of land, on Main street, Buffalo, was made last week at \$100 per inch.

From the Hagastown (Old) News.—It has been but a few months since Nix's celebrated Tetter Ointment was first introduced in this County, yet in that short time its great success in numerous cases has shown it to be a truly invaluable remedy. Scarcely any cutaneous or skin disease fails to yield before it.

For sale by S. H. Bushley, Gettysburg, and Samuel Berlin, Littlestown.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 44 to 4 50
Wheat,	96 to 1 07
Rye,	70 to 74
Coats,	62 to 67
Ordn,	59 to 67
Red Cattle,	7 00 to 7 75

Married.
On the 17th inst. at Cosmopolis Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Emers, Mr. PETER CROSTA, to Miss ANN MARIA MYERS—both of this place.
On Tuesday last, by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB K. OYLER, of Franklin township, to Miss JULIA ANN BEAMER, of Menallen township.

Died.
On Thursday morning last, of cholera dysentery, Mrs. SARAH KERR widow of George Kerr Esq., of this borough, in the 76th year of her age.
At his residence near Wilkesboro, N. C., on the evening of the 11th inst. Col. WM. PITT WAUGH, in the 77th year of his age. [Obituary next week.]

TEACHERS WANTED.
PROPOSALS will be received for taking charge of EIGHT SCHOOLS in the township of Butler, Adams county. The Directors will meet for the purpose of examining said proposals on Saturday the 11th of September next, at the school-house in Middlestown, at 10 o'clock, A. M. None but competent teachers need apply.
WM. H. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
JOSEPH HOKE, No. 22, Aug. 7, 1852.
VS.
JOHN HENSEL.
YEND. EXPOS. AS.
Ad now, August 24, 1852.—Notice considered as given on the 21st day of September next. Notice to be given by publication in one newspaper for three weeks prior to said day.
By the Court,
WM. W. PAXTON, Pro'ty.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 30, 1852.

CAUTION AND NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public not to trust his wife, MARY TRIMMER, as he is determined not to pay any debts or bills contracted from this date—as we have agreed to separate, and divide our property mutually between us, and live separate and apart from each other.
JOHN TRIMMER.
Lancaster Township, Aug. 27, 1852.

VALUABLE MILL AND FARM.
IT PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber Assignee of JACOB MYERS, will offer for sale, by Public Auction, On Friday the 1st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

The Valuable Real Estate of said Jacob Myers, situate partly in Menallen and partly in Franklin townships, Adams county, to wit:

172 ACRES OF LAND.
adjoining lands of the Chapel, George and John Brack, and M. E. Knicker, Samuel and John Brack, and others, on the Cosmopolis creek, about two miles east of the Pumping leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, on which are erected a

TWO STORY WOOD-BLIND HOUSE,
with Kitchen attached. Double Barn, with a good stall, and a good well of water, with a pump-house, near the door; a Smoke-house; also, a first-rate

STONE MILL,
with one pair of first rate Burrs, a first-rate pair of Chopping Stones, two Bells, and all other necessary materials; also, a first-rate

SAW-MILL;
also a TEXAS-HOUSE, one and a half story high, nearly new, and an excellent ORCHARD, of all kinds of Fruit Trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence; also,

225 Acres of Timber-Land,
in Franklin township adjoining lands of the Chapel John Brady and others.
The above Tract will be sold altogether, or separate, as to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, the following Personal Property of said Jacob Myers, to wit: BORNED CATTLE, HOGS, & WAGONS, a broad-wheeled and a one-horse, HAY, OATS, THREE MAPLE BOARDS, and a great variety of other articles. Attendance given, and terms made known as

JOSEPH BAYLY, Assignee.

FARM FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, on very advantageous terms,

A FARM,
Containing 169 Acres,
situate in Butler township, Adams county, on the north side of Cosmopolis creek, about a quarter of a mile east of the bridge on the Newville State Road, and on a road leading from said bridge to Brack's Creek, a good "back" of John Brack, Henry Smith, Wm. Cagwin, and True Littleshaw. About 120 Acres are wooded, about 25 acres of which is good Meadow, the remainder in excellent Timber. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,
with eight rooms, a double log Barn, with a good stall, a well, and a good well of water, with a pump-house, near the door; a Smoke-house; also, a first-rate

STONE MILL,
with one pair of first rate Burrs, a first-rate pair of Chopping Stones, two Bells, and all other necessary materials; also, a first-rate

JOHN EBERT.

PUBLIC SALE.**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber, Executor of WALTER SMITH, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday and Friday the 29th and 31st of September next, the following Valuable Real Estate:

On Thursday the 29th of September next,

On the premises, the following Lots:

No. 1. A Half lot of Ground,
fronting on Chambersburg street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, situate between the Mansion property of Walter Smith, deceased, north-west corner of Public Square, and the property of S. H. Ziegler, having a front of 30 feet, and extending 180 feet to an alley, on which are erected FRAME SHOPS—a very desirable Lot.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground,
7 Acres, in Cumberland township, near Borough Line, adjoining lots of James P. McConoughy, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground,
7 Acres, on Newville road, and adjoining Lot No. 2, and lands of Directors of the Poor.

No. 4. A Lot of Ground,
6 Acres, adjoining Nos. 2 and 3, and lot of John Gilbert, lying a lane to Newville Road.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground,
6 Acres, in Borough, having a short alley to High street, and adjoining lot, of George Lathin and others.

No. 6. A lot of Ground,
73 Acres, on Long Lane, and adjoining No. 5, and lots of George Goshy, and Robert Smith.

No. 7. A Lot of Ground,
12 Acres and 1/2 perches, on lane leading to Middle street, and adjoining lands of David McMillan and others.

ALSO—On Friday the 31st of September,
At 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John and Wm. Orr, heirs of Samuel Kroy, deceased, Joseph Kerr, Wm. White and others, lying (on a public road) one mile west of M. Henny's mill, containing

200 ACRES,
more or less, on which are erected a

DWELLING-HOUSE,
Log Barn, sheds and other out-buildings. On this Tract there are about 70 ACRES of choice TIMBER LAND and 21 Acres of good Meadow. There is a well of water at the door, and a never-failing stream of running water on the Farm.—This is a fine time within two miles. Also, at the same time a Tract of

MOUNTAIN LAND,
situate in Hamilton township, adjoining lands of Maria Furnace and David Shoop, and lying on a public road, and containing 35 ACRES, more or less.

Attendance will be given and terms made known at day of sale by

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. of Water Street, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber, being appointed Assignee of JACOB MYERS, of Menallen township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Myers, to call and settle the same, without delay; and those who have claims against said Myers, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

JOSEPH BAYLY, Assignee.

NOTICE.
Estate of William M. Scott, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM M. SCOTT, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts, and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THE first named Administrator resides in the Borough of Gettysburg; the second in Cumberland township, and the last named in Freedom township, Adams County.

ABRAHAM O. SCOTT, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE W. SCOTT, Administrators.

NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Wilkett, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of MARY WILKETT, late of Seneca county, formerly of Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those having claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY BEAGY, Adm'r.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given in all Legacies and other personal property, that the ADMINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next, viz:

67. The first account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Rineer, deceased.

68. The first account of Charles Willard, Administrator of the estate of Michael Willard, deceased.

69. The first and final account of John Hower, Administrator of the estate of George Goshy, deceased.

70. The second account of James H. Fickes and Peter Orndorff, Administrators of the estate of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

71. The first and final account of William Rittase, Administrator of the estate of John Hollebaugh, deceased.

72. The first and final account of David M. Shoop, Administrator of the estate of Henry M. Shoop, deceased.

73. The first and final account of Catharine Calk, executrix of the last will and testament of George Carr, deceased.

74. The first account of Adam Smuers and John Fobley, Administrators of the estate of John Smuers, deceased.

75. The first account of Herman Weisman and Jonathan Miller, Administrators of the house and lot with the annexed, of the estate of Philip Miller, deceased.

76. The first account of Samuel Miller, Administrator of the estate of said Samuel Miller, deceased.

77. The first account of Samuel Miller, Administrator of the estate of said Samuel Miller, deceased.

78. The first and final account of Rev. John White, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Den der, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, Register of Orphans' Court.

ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time, and place an election will be held for 21 Managers to act and manage the affairs of the Company until the next annual meeting of the stockholders.

D. A. BEHLER, Sec'y.

ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, that an election will be held on Monday the 6th day of September next, at the office of the Company in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing THIRTEEN DIRECTORS to conduct the business of said Company for the term of one year.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

STRAY HEIFER.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on the 1st of September, a black and white heifer, about 2 years old, with a white star on her forehead, and a white patch on her neck, and a white patch on her hind leg, and a white patch on her tail. If any person has information of the whereabouts of this heifer, please to call on the subscriber, and he will be glad to reward him.

GEORGE FANN.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
A NEATLY Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Laines, muslins and cheap, at

FAHNSHOCKS.

Aug. 2.

FARM FOR SALE.

50 miles of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Friday the 10th day of September next, on the premises,

A FARM,
late the Estate of SAMUEL LINN, deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Milhenny, John Eckenrode, and others, containing

104 ACRES.
The improvements are a one and a half story Frame Weatherboarded DWELLING-HOUSE,

Log Barn, &c.; an Orchard of choice fruit; and a good well of water at the door. There are several springs of water, one near the house, and a stream of water running through the farm.—Also,

A LOT OF TIMBER,
containing Five Acres, in the same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Orndorff, John Hanley and others.

Said sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JAMES LINN, Adm'r de bonis non.

By the Court—EMERSON, Clerk.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, on very advantageous terms, his

FARM,
situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, 7 miles west of Middlestown, on the road leading to Hagastown, adjoining lands of Samuel Beard, Christian Messer, Christian Muselman, and others, containing

260 ACRES & 45 PERCHES NEAT,
of which about 200 Acres are cleared—the remainder in excellent Timber. It will be sold at once, or in two Tracts, to suit purchasers.

VERA CRUZ.
In the year 1846, and on the 24th day of November, General Winfield Scott left Washington to repair to the field of Mexican hostilities. Our arms had already achieved lustre on the national name in the decisive and victorious conquests under Taylor; and it would have been the most ridiculous folly for any but a great General to place himself at the head of operations that would first be measured in their success by those which already shone out with such brilliancy all along the Rio Grande. But a soldier's duty is to obey, and Winfield Scott started for the theatre of war.

At the time he reached the Rio Grande, it being the beginning of the year 1847, Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, occupied a position at San Luis Potosi, a place about midway between the river and the city of Mexico. The Mexican Army at that place was 22,000 strong. Taylor was on his way to meet them, and had already advanced as far as Saltillo. This place was one hundred and fifty miles distant from the river. Eighteen thousand men were under his command, and they were so disposed, as to keep a continuous line of defence from Saltillo to the river, at Camargo. In this situation General Scott reached him, charged with supreme command. Ten thousand troops were left with Taylor, and Scott took the remainder with him, by sea, to Vera Cruz. In addition to this, there were other troops near Vera Cruz, recently arrived, to the number of about 4,000. At Lobos Island both forces united. This was their place of rendezvous. From this point the squadron moved forward. Twelve thousand men were on board the vessels, all under arms and eager for the strife they knew to be before them. General Scott was on board the steamship Massachusetts, which led the ambitious fleet on. It was gallily bedecked with flags, and streamers, and strains of martial music floated across the water from its decks, as if the whole were rather the occasion of some gala-day, than of a serious advance to some deadly combat. As the Massachusetts steamed bravely through the rest of the fleet, the tall form of the General was conspicuous on the deck, and soldiers and sailors looked with admiration. Fired no less with this feeling than with patriotism, and unable to suppress the emotions that swelled in their many breasts, they gave emphatic and hearty utterance to their admiration and soldiers both—in rounds of vociferous cheers. The shouts rang from vessel to vessel, at the mast head of each fluttered the stars and stripes against that deep field of blue. Flags streamed from every ship, bark, and steamer. The decks bristled with bayonets, whose polished surfaces glittered and flashed animatingly in the sun. The vessels themselves seemed to bear their heads proudly, flinging off the emerald spray from their bows as if bidding defiance to every obstacle that came between them and a glorious victory. It was truly an inspiring scene. The proud armies of Cortez never presented a more brilliant and impressive one. Such was the advance of General Scott and his force to the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. It was the 9th day of March, just at sunset, that the army began to land before Vera Cruz. At ten o'clock on that same night, the entire body had safely reached the shore, not a single life having been lost, and no accident having occurred. It was an affair with scarce a parallel when its importance and magnitude are both taken into question. For three days the army were busy at their works, marking out their ground, throwing up the necessary entrenchments, establishing their lines of communication, which were five miles in length, and planting their heavy mortars for bombardment. Soldiers and sailors wrought earnestly together. Sand bags were stored together for defences, and from behind these and from the trenches the work was to begin. At length all the preparations were complete. Both the city and castle were invested by our army. That army was too sanguine of success to stand in any fear from whatever enemy might be ready for them. They were under an old, tried, and safe commander, and they felt sure of the result. The word "FALL" was nowhere in his vocabulary. At length the long delayed order was given to open the trenches and to close up about the doomed city. The embrace of a huge serpent could not have been more fatal to an ensnared man than was the last close coil of our army about the walls of infatuated Vera Cruz. This order for moving forward was issued on the 18th. On the 22d Gen. Scott was all ready for the onset. With his customary forethought and humanity, he first ordered a free passage out of the city to those who took no part in the affray, and then sent his summons to the Governor of the town and castle to surrender.

The summons was received with contempt. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence by Gen. Scott, the batteries opened their steady and well directed fires upon the city. The vessels likewise in the harbor, poured their broadsides into the castle. It was a fearful scene, and, but for the terror it inspired, would have been truly and impressively magnificent. For three successive days and nights the thunder of the destructive cannonade was kept up. It was likewise returned from the guns of the enemy. At early dawn—through the entire day—in the still evening hours—far into night—and thus till early dawn again, the deep and grum roll of the reboiling cannon made its deadly music. The huge mouths of our Paikins and Howitzers occasionally belched their defiant roar and belched forth their heavy shot. The great iron masses that sped from their deep throats, drew lurid lines through the air, and then were lost over the walls of the devoted city. On sea and land it rained a steady hail of iron. It was a storm that no human power could long withstand. It was cruel, fierce, unrelenting. There was no retreat now from its fury.

The darkness of the night that settled down over the spot, only seemed to make the scene more indescribably awful. The deep bank of gloom was continually lighted up by blazing shells that hissed athwart the darkness, and red and yellow streaks of fire clove the air above and around the walls of the city. Out at sea the ships looked like solid banks of fire, as they vomited forth their terrible broadsides of destruction. Bombs went howling, roaring and plunging through the heavens and fell with fatal precision into the midst of the besieged town. All along the American lines, the falling of the shot and shells upon the distant roofs

could be distinctly heard; crashing, tearing and destroying. The explosions shook the streets, and the walls of houses and churches trembled; while a lurid and unearthly glare flashed fearfully over the thick folds of the darkness, and thus, night and day for three days, was the dreadful power of cannon directed to the reduction, or destruction of Vera Cruz. At the end of these three days, (on the 26th) a flag of truce was despatched to General Scott from the Governor of the town. He asked for a temporary cessation from hostilities on both sides. The request was refused. Unconditional surrender could alone save the town and its inmates from certain destruction. Such was Scott's reply, and on the next morning the offers of surrender came. The city and castle fell into the hands of the Americans. For the first time in the history of the world, the free flag of America floated over the proud castle of San Juan d'Ulla, and over the walls of Vera Cruz. Five thousand men were taken prisoners, and more than a hundred pieces of artillery were captured. The whole loss to the American Army was but six killed and sixty wounded. This was the first decisive step taken by General Scott for the humiliation of Mexico.

The people must have known too well what was to follow. CHIRUGOS.

The New York Express calls attention to the interest felt abroad in the result of our Presidential election. It is evident that the London Times and its supporters anxiously desire the election of Pierce and King, because the party supporting them is strongly favorable to the Free Trade policy of England. This fact is already too universally notorious, but is one, nevertheless, which should be kept before the people, and which ought to open and keep open the eyes of all who, irrespectively of mere party considerations, have the best interests of their country at heart. Let the industrial classes all over this broad Union—who they earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—who wish to see their country, commercially as well as politically, independent of Great Britain—who are in favor of permitting the American people to conduct their elections and to make their Presidents in their own way, without interference, suggestion, or advice from abroad—be prepared to demonstrate to the world, at the proper time, that they are as deeply interested in the result of the coming Presidential election, quite as deeply interested, as Great Britain.

Something New.—Mr. N. Roehen, from the city of New York, was to have started from St. Joseph, Mo., on the 20th inst., for California, with six thousand head of sheep, and a large number of cattle, horses and mules. He bought his stock principally in Iowa. Mr. Roehen has with him twenty picked mountain men, each of them capable of taking command of the company in case of necessity. The intention is to go as far as Green River, somewhere near a thousand miles from St. Joseph, the present season, and then winter. The trip will be resumed early in the spring to the Pueblo valley. This is the first expedition of the kind across the plains.

The Lake Erie Disaster.—Further Particulars.—The exact number of persons lost by this terrible calamity has not yet been correctly ascertained, and will not, very probably, for some days. From the latest Buffalo papers we learn that there were one hundred and ten cabin passengers on board the Atlantic, of whom seventy were saved; and of emigrants, it is said, there were about four hundred, one hundred and forty-seven of whom only are left.—This makes the total number lost about three hundred—a terrible destruction of human life!

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, who escaped from the Atlantic, estimates that of the 500 or 600 on board, not over 125 were saved—making nearly 400 persons who have perished. He says that so crowded was the Atlantic that the Captain had to leave fifty or sixty at Buffalo. He describes the night as almost clear, and thinks that the strongest cause is deserving some where.

A schooner loaded with lumber for coffins and a dead house, together with a steamer and a small sloop, have been despatched to the scene of the calamity, by the owners of the Atlantic, to pick up and bury the unknown dead, and preserve the bodies which may be recognized. Numbers have also proceeded to the spot, in hopes of finding their missing friends.

Horrible Accident.—The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer says, a boy in Deckett & Rigdon's Paper Mill, a few days ago, was playing near the revolving shaft, holding locks of hemp, which became trapped around the shaft, and his arm, getting entangled, was wound up with the hemp, and his body offering resistance, fastened him so firmly to the shaft as to tear his arm out at the shoulder. When he was found, his arm was crushed to a jelly and bound by the hemp about the arm, entirely disconnected from his body. His legs were still entangled in the hemp. In addition to this his left thigh bone was broken, there were several deep gashes in his right leg, and a gash ten inches long in the right groin, laying the intestines bare.

Singular Death.—A son of Mr. Robert Pyle, of Cincinnati, died a few days ago, from the effects of the lockjaw. Some time ago a troublesome and painful corn on one of his toes was pared down, but not sufficiently to draw the blood. A short time afterward inflammation set in, extending upward, in a letter form, to his shoulder, and thence to his head. Chloroform and other soothing appliances were administered, and every attention bestowed upon him by physicians and the family, but the system at length yielded to the disease, and he expired in the utmost agony.

A Long Freight Train.—A train left the depot in Rochester (N. Y.) for the East on Thursday evening, which contained about as many animals as Noah's Ark, though perhaps not so great a variety. There were twenty-one cars besides the locomotive and tender. Two were crammed full of fat cattle, three were filled with sheep, two with emigrant passengers, and fourteen with fat swine. The train was upwards of one-eighth of a mile long.

Mr. Smees Thomas, aged 78 years, who fought in the battle of Land's lane, was married at Worcester, Mass., on the 11th inst., to Miss C. A. Darling, aged 30.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Monday, August 30, 1852.

Whig Standard Bearer.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH LUFFINGTON,
OF ARNOLD COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERK COUNTY.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Congress.
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL,
OF ALBANY COUNTY.

Assembly.
DR. D. MELLINGER,
Commissioner.

JOHN NICKLEY, Jr.,
Auditor.

JOHN DICKSON, Jr.,
Directors of Poor.

JOSEPH BAYLY, (1 year.)
PETER SMITH.

Our thanks are due to Senator Cooper and others, for documentary favors, and to Hon. T. STEVENS for his speech on the Presidential Question.

Mass Meeting in Gettysburg.

The Whig County Committee has appointed Friday the 11th of September next, for the holding of a general Mass Meeting of the friends of Scott & Graham, in Gettysburg. Arrangements are being made to secure the attendance of distinguished speakers, including Hon. James Cooper, Hon. T. Stevens, J. C. Kunkle, Jacob Hoffman, (our candidate for Canal Commissioner,) S. L. Russell, (candidate for Congress,) Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, Cullom, of Tennessee, Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, and other speakers. Full particulars next week.

Florida.

We believe it has been generally understood that Hon. E. C. Cabell would refuse to support Gen. Scott. The Tallahassee Sentinel gives an extract from a letter recently written by him, which says: "The Whig party of my State have decided to sustain him (Gen. Scott), and I will acquiesce in that decision. I certainly cannot support Gen. Pierce, and agree with you as to the probable consequences of his election.—*Mobile Advertiser.*"

Florida.

Lieut. A. Marsh, a decided Democrat, addressed the Scott Club at Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, and gave in his address to General Scott. He said he had loved him ever since he served under him, and that Scott raised him up with his own hand when he lay wounded on the field.

Demand for Broadstuffs in England.

It is stated that private letters by the Canada, to an extensive exporting house in New York, intimate a probability that there will be an increased demand for flour and Indian meal in the English markets, to supply a deficiency of food, likely to be the result of the already partial failure of the Potato crop in Ireland.

A frightful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on Tuesday morning last.

The flange of a wheel broke, and the engine ran off the track, and went down an embankment of from 15 to 20 feet in height. The baggage car was drawn after, and rolled completely over it, and the passenger cars followed. One fireman was killed, and three others seriously wounded, but, wonderful to relate, not a passenger was seriously injured.

A highly esteemed young lady in Baltimore, aged 19, Miss Henrietta Mahoe, drowned herself in the basin on Tuesday night.

She had been laboring under a depression of spirits for a long time, superinduced, it is supposed, by the loss of her mother, who died while she was yet very young, but whom she fondly remembered, and whose loss she felt.

Enjoining Themselves.

The Boston Commonwealth says that fifteen or twenty young ladies belonging to that city have hired a house for the season, on the side of the White Mountains, near Conway, where they are keeping "Bachelor's hall," waiting the Bloomer dress, Luntins, fishing, picking berries, and enjoying themselves freely.

The St. Louis Intelligence remarks on the late election in Missouri, that they are much better off than they were when Gen. Taylor was our candidate for President.

Then (he says) we chose no members of Congress; now we have two of the five elected, the Districts standing unchanged; while the old member is lost to us by only 200.

Good.

Greely, of the Tribune, is opposed to betting on elections, and always advises against it. Some time ago he happened to repeat his admonition against the practice, and the Locomotive papers paraded his advice as evidence that he had no hopes of the election of Scott. To this he replies: "Never bet on an election to be influenced by your vote, but if you should bet this year contrary to our urgent remonstrances, be careful not to bet on Pierce! It will be bad enough to do wrong without fooling away your money."

He Never Knew It.

In a recent speech the Hon. Thomas P. Marshall remarked: "They tell me that Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was; it may be, but if he was I never knew it."

Whig Celebration.

The Whigs of Louisville, Ky., are making preparations to celebrate on the 14th of the coming month, the anniversary of the entrance of the American Army under Gen. Scott into the City of Mexico, by a grand Whig gathering. All the arrangements are on an enlarged scale, and the occasion is expected to be participated in by the Whigs of the entire West. A cordial invitation to be present and partake of the old fashioned Kentucky hospitality is extended by the Whigs of Louisville to their friends throughout the country.

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The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and nominated the Hon. Mr. WOODWARD for the Supreme Court, and Wm. HOPKINS, Esq., of Washington county, for Canal Commissioner.

There were three ballots for Canal Commissioner—on the last of which the vote stood: Hopkins, 70; Danner, 30; Mott, 19; West, 10.

Fire at Emmitsburg.

On Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, the fancy store of Mr. PORTERFIELD, in Emmitsburg, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished, the entire stock of goods was consumed—loss estimated at \$1,900. Mr. P. was formerly of Gettysburg.

Mr. DAVID S. STONER, of Waynesboro', the enterprising mechanic who built our prison, has obtained the contract for erecting an Alms House in Carroll county, Md. He is to receive \$4,769 for finishing it.

The Fishery Trouble Settled.

The Editor of the New York Express has been shown a letter from a prominent gentleman in London to his correspondent in New York, in which he states that he has just had an interview with the American Minister, who assured him that the British Minister has sent instructions to the colonies that will at once silence and allay apprehensions of difficulty in relation to the fishery question.

Hon. Wm. H. KENTZ, of York, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the York, Cumberland and Perry District.

The Democrats of Cumberland have nominated Dr. Ira Day, of Mechanicsburg, and David J. McKee, of Newton, for Assembly, and John Canabers for Sheriff.

The ladies of Canille presented an elegant banner to the Whigs of that town on Monday last. The work on it is said to be splendidly executed.

Robert Armstrong, Esq., publisher of the Washington Union, was elected Printer to the House of Representatives on Friday last, conformably to the act of Congress lately passed upon that subject.

Mr. Speer's Going.

The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with 60 passengers, and \$603,000 in specie.

North Carolina.—It is settled that the Whigs have four majority in the House, (last time ten against them) and the Opposition six in the Senate, (last time four) counting six as Opposition the Senator from Camden and Currituck, claimed to be elected by one majority. There is a dispute as to who is chosen in this District, and the two Sheriffs have made conflicting returns, but the Opposition story (the only one we have heard) makes it pretty clear that the intention of the voters elects Shaw, Opposition, by one majority. And that one decides the complexion of the next joint ballot, and will probably elect a United States Senator—for six years.

The St. Louis Intelligence remarks on the late election in Missouri, that they are much better off than they were when Gen. Taylor was our candidate for President.

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Late from Europe.

Our Telegraphic correspondent reports the arrival of the steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates of the 14th instant.

Amongst the political rumors from England is one that Thomas Baring is to come to the United States as a special Minister to settle the fishery question. It is only a rumor, however. The public feeling in England had become calmer on this question.

Prussia has made a formal demand on the Swiss Confederation to acknowledge the sovereignty of the former in Neuchâtel, and threatens hostilities in case of refusal.

Eretroum, in Turkey, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

France and Austria purpose withdrawing their troops from Rome as soon as a Papal army can be organized.

At Liverpool flour has advanced sixpence per barrel, and wheat two shillings per quarter. Cotton was unchanged, with prices somewhat firmer.

Numbers of our people are so solicitous to extend the limits of freedom that they stand prepared at a moment's warning to annex Cuba, the Lobos and Sandwich Islands, and in fact all the Islands on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. They seem to be anxious to begin with Cuba; and the sale of that island to the black Emperor would only precipitate the movement. The annexation of islands may satisfy their appetites for a time; but the period will arrive when nothing less than the whole of Mexico will suffice; for the word is onward, and onward we shall go, until weakened by expansion, we shall tumble to pieces, and give way to some four or five distinct Governments. Those are born who may yet live to see the American people split into fragments, each ruling its own destiny.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

American World's Fair.

The Association in New York, chartered by the Legislature of that State for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the contemplated exhibition in that city in May next, give notice of the completion of their plans, and of their readiness to receive applications for exhibitors. The Association is about to erect a stupendous building, framed of iron, and filled with glass, similar to the "Crystal Palace" of London, in which they propose to hold a grand fair, to open the second day of May next. This will, no doubt, be by far the greatest exhibition that has ever taken place on this Continent, and will equal in many, and in some points surpass in interest its great predecessor across the water. Its finale will be the most exciting, as it is understood that an effort will be made by our foreign rivals to regain the laurels which they lost at the close of the London exhibition. The public have sufficient confidence in American skill to know that every effort will be made to place the industrial ability of our own countrymen in its most favorable light, and to this end the cordial co-operation of all classes is earnestly solicited.

Pennsylvania Railroad Loan.

The Pennsylvania railroad company invite proposals until the 15th of September, for a loan of \$3,000,000. The security will be a first mortgage on the railroad of the company, two hundred and forty-eight miles in length, together with its equipment, constituting a cost or capital of \$12,500,000. The proposals must be addressed to Geo. V. Bacon, Philadelphia, and they must specify the price offered for dollar and sterling bonds, or either. Bidders are at liberty to take the whole or any portion thereof.

The troubles in regard to the fisheries are discussed in all the English papers, and the most amicable feeling is evinced towards the United States on the subject.—Some of the anti-ministerial papers attribute the difficulty entirely to a desire on the part of the British ministry to withdraw the attention of the people from more important affairs at home.

England has given the strongest assurance to Austria that she will keep a vigilant eye on Kossuth as well as on all those associated with him in his revolutionary projects.

The accounts from the agricultural districts of England and Ireland, particularly for wheat and potatoes, are very unfavorable.

The Morning Herald semi-officially declares that the English Government has made no new claims in regard to the fisheries, and have withdrawn no concessions.—The British have only strengthened their squadron to defend rights now disputed by America.

The Rev. Dr. Stone, a native of Maryland, it is stated, has been appointed Provincial of the Society of Jesuits in the United States. He is said to be a very young man, but one of great ability.

John R. Van Rensselaer, Esq. of Berks county, a few days ago had the misfortune to tread on a nail, which entered his foot, causing a painful wound—from which lock-jaw ensued, and he died.

What the Whigs do—Democratic Testimony.

"X," the able Democratic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his last letter to that paper, says:

"The present Administration, however men of different political persuasions may look upon it, has the immeasurable merit of having restored domestic peace, and maintained public confidence."

He also says "it has been an eminently prosperous Administration," and that "these well-established historical facts will always rebound to the lasting reputation of Mr. Fillmore, and reflect great credit on him personally." This testimony deserves the calm consideration of those who may be in doubt as to which of the great political parties will, in the event of success, at the approaching contest, best promote the interests of our country.

Some doubts having been raised in Tennessee whether Mr. Senator Bell, of that State, would support the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, the Nashville Banner takes occasion to state that a letter from Mr. Bell himself, to a friend in Tennessee, states it to have been his purpose to support the Whig nomination for President and Vice President from the time it was made, to all who approached him on the subject, and that no man has had any warrant from him to say that he would not support the Scott ticket.

The Hon. John Moore, Representative in Congress from Louisiana, has put a stop to the rumors that he did not intend to support the Whig nomination for the Presidency, by writing a letter home in which he says that he will "cheerfully support General Scott, notwithstanding he was not his first choice."

"The Ball is Rolling On."—The Detroit Tribune says that a Scott Club, formed last week, not over twenty miles from Detroit, TWENTY-THREE Democrats who had up to that time voted the Democratic ticket, came boldly forward and registered their names amongst the list of members. Among the officers of the Detroit Scott Club, are three of the most prominent Democrats in the State. We refer to Gen. Williams, Col. O'Callahan, and Major Kearney.

A Scott Club has been formed in Lyander, Onondago County, N. Y., consisting of twenty-five members, all of whom voted against the Whigs at the last Presidential election.

The Cambridge, Indiana, Reveille, contains letters from Joseph H. Swope, A. Sutherland, and David Carson, heretofore Democrats, but who now declare themselves for Scott.

Ephraim Little, a prominent Democrat, of Preble County, Ohio, is out for Scott and Graham. So also is J. D. Gillet, and a number of others in Leroy, N. Y.

Hanover Railroad.—The Hanover Gazette states that this road since the first day it was opened, has done an immense business, and is daily doing more. The lumber, coal, produce and other merchants of Hanover are thronged with business and business men, from all directions.

Arrival of Sacs and Fox Indians.—On Tuesday evening a deputation of Sacs and Fox Indians, from the Osage river country west of the State of Missouri, arrived in this city under the permission of the Indian Bureau, and are staying at Maher's Hotel. They are fourteen in number, six of them being Chiefs, and two principal Chiefs. These last are Keokuk, the son of Keokuk, and grand-son of Black Hawk, who is head chief of the Sacs. Poweshieck is the principal chief of the Foxes. Mr. John R. Shenalt is their agent, and Antoine Gouquet their interpreter. The business they have with the Government has not transpired; probably one of their chief objects is to endeavor to effect an exchange of lands. They are fine looking men, and, as Indians, are quite intelligent. They are attired in their regular Indian costume, which is very striking and picturesque. In the course of a day or two they will be probably admitted to an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and perhaps with the President.—*Nat. Int.*

The Storms.—WASHINGTON, August 23.—The President yesterday withdrew the nomination of Orson Hyde as one of the Judges of the Territorial Court of Utah.—The nomination of Mr. H. has been before the Senate since the 17th of May last, and would have been rejected if submitted to a vote. Hyde is a Mormon and a polygamist, and is not a lawyer. Judge Stokely, of Ohio, who was nominated and confirmed as a member of this Court, (Chief Justice, I believe,) is reported to have declined the appointment. Mr. Snow, who is now the only acting Judge, is a Mormon, and as such, acceptable to the people of the territory. It is no longer denied that the Mormon people are polygamists. They have admitted the fact in official communications through their elders. Our relations with these fanatics are likely to occasion much trouble. Early in May the Secretary of State informed the two Judges and the Secretary of the Territory, who had returned to Washington, that unless they forthwith repaired to Utah, and entered upon the discharge of their official duties, successors would be appointed. They all declined except upon the condition that Brigham Young should be removed, and new nominations were made accordingly.

Judge Brocius has issued a well written statement, giving his reasons for the course pursued by him, and very clearly showing that no officer of the United States can execute the laws and fulfill his duties in Utah while the place of Chief Magistrate is filled by a person of Young's character. He goes on, also, that the design of the Mormons is to build up an independent State, and that they only delay to throw off the authority of the United States until such a time as they shall feel better assured of impunity than they now do.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Arrest of Forwards for Passing Counterfeits.—Mrs. Eliza Don

